Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

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☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

This Day will be Landed,

AT CUTHBERT'S WHARF,

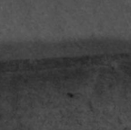
From on board the ship Townsend, capt. Lovering from ST. KITTS,

124 Puncheons Rum,
24 ditto Molasses,
1200 Bushels Salt,

FOR SALE, BY

Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

No. 47, Penn-street.



SAID SHIP IS ALSO FOR SALE.

Apply as above.

dtf

march 20

UNITED STATES, *Pennsylvania District,* } ss.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the Trial of an Information filed by William Rawle, Esquire, Attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

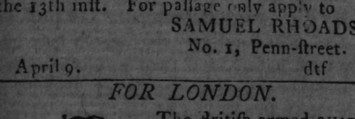
The Brigantine AMIABLE ADDELE, with her tackle, apparel and appurtenances, and cargo, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Oranges and Limes.

The said brigantine Amiable Addele being a vessel owned by persons residing within the United States, and employed in traffic with persons resident within the jurisdiction of the French Republic, contrary to the act of Congress, in such case made and provided and seized therefor, &c.

By order of the Court.

DAVID CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District Court.

march 29 tu&ftf



SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 2aw

For Sale,

A NEW VESSEL,

launched in August, or September last, 48 feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, consequently about 91 tons, strongly built of white oak, and now lying at Sinnepuxent, in the state of Maryland. For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER,
At the Navy Office, Walnut street.

april 10, 1799 3aw tf

For Kingston.

THE SHIP *TOWNSEND.*

JOHN SHERRER, Master,

With good accommodations for passengers—will sail on the 13th inst. For passage only apply to

SAMUEL RHOADS,
No. 1, Penn-street.

April 9. dtf

FOR LONDON.

The British armed SHIP *DOUGLAS,*

JAMES WALKER, captain.

NOW ready to receive a Cargo—for freight or passage apply to

Thomas & John Ketland.

april 3 §

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Somerset county, state of Maryland, on the 26th of December last, two Negro Men; George and Randel—George is about six feet high, twenty-two years of age, and of a yellow complexion—had on when he went away a dark cloth coat, kersey breeches and white yarn stockings; he is a pretty good player on the fiddle.—Randel is about five feet two inches high, twenty years of age, and of a yellow complexion, has a loud hoarse voice, and is a good deal bow-legged; he pretends to be something of a cobbler;—had on when he went away, a fustian coat, home-made kersey breeches and white yarn stockings. There is no doubt, but they will change their clothes as well as their names—they having been taken up on the 29th of December last at Duck-creek, in the state of Delaware, and committed by John Cole, Esq. (by the names of Stephen and Charles) to the care of John M'Wherts and Thomas Kerker, from whom they made their escape.——Whoever apprehends the above negroes, and has them secured in jail, so that the subscribers may get them again, shall receive the above reward or fifty dollars for either.

John Nelson.
William Bowns.

Salisbury, Somerset county, Maryland, February 15, 1799 } d2m

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor

jan 30. §

Goods supposed to have been stolen.

The following articles were brought from the late mayor's office and deposited with the present mayor, at no. 15 south 2d street, where they are open for the inspection of any persons who may think themselves interested therein, to wit:

3 blankets
1 coverlid
3 hats
2 blue cloth coats
1 spotted nankeen coatee
2 grey plain coats
3 sailors jackets
2 striped piqué de marseilles waistcoats
2 do half worn do
1 dark cross striped do
1 green silk laced do
1 white embroider'd do
1 striped winter do
1 flannel do
1 pr. black sattin breeches
3 pair nankeen do.
7 pair trowsers
Several pair of Silk and cotton hose
white and check shirts
cravats & hankerchiefs
1 silver stock buckle
6 do tea spoons
1 roll of coarse sheeting
1 do of white dowlass
1 piece of striped calico
1 coarse muslin sheet
3 kegs of flints
And sundry other articles of small value

The following property, which it is believed, has been stolen, was left with the Mayor, by the constables,—— to wit:

1 new blankets
1 old do
1 brown great coat
1 shirt
1 white cassimere waistcoat
18 yards of black sattin
2 remnants of cotton
1 do Bengal
2 do Irish Linens
1 do muslin
1 roll of black trimmings
1 string of violet do
1 bunch of gum elastic bottles
1 pair of knee buckles set with stone
1 mariners compass
1 pair of new shoes
7 silver tea spoons
2 do table do
3 groce of plated buttons inlaid with pearl
1 gold thimble
2 do rings, one whereof with a miniature,
1 box of white platillas

Mayors Office, march 23 §

IMPORTED,

In the British ship Douglas, capt. Walker, from London, just arrived,

Cannon—Woolwich proof 9lb caliber, bored from the solid wighing 16cwt. 2qrs. and 20cwt. each
Ditto of 6lb caliber, wt. 11cwt. 2 qrs. each,
Ditto Swivels, mounted
Cannon shot, viz. Canister, cross bar and round.
30 cases ships muskets, fowling pieces and musketoons
Ship Store, Horsemen's and Saddle Pistols,
A large assortment of Flints,
150 casks Porter, Brown Stout in Bottles,
Panthcon Stoves assorted from 20 to 40 inches diameter
40 Casks Shot, No. 1, to 6,
3000 Bushels Coals,
50 Crates Window Glass
100 Crates and 10 hhds. Queens ware adapted to the West India Market,
6 bales Whitney blankets 8-4 and 10-4

For sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
Walnut Street Wharf.

March 16, tf

Who have also on hand,

Claret in cases, first quality,
Old Port Wine,
Horsemen's swords, hangers, &c.
Dry White Lead,
Ironmongery and webbing by the package,
Boston Beef,
A case of best roll arnotta,
Painted floor cloths,
English quart bottles in crates of 12 dozen each,
Russia bar iron, Hemp and cordage,
Cables from 7 to 16 inches,
Platillas and Britagnes,
A few trunks best kid and morocco skins,
Basket salt in hhds.

WANTED,

To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street

A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.

jan 11 §

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle. no. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov. 22 §

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.

Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,

the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a store well adapted to their improvement;

25 Chests of Young Hyson Tea;

An Invoice of well assorted China—original cost between 8 and 900 dollars in Canton.

HIGBEE & MILNOR.

march 21.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
PETER & HENRY MIERCKEN,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Miercken, and those having demands, to present their accounts to the same for settlement.

Peter Miercken,
Henry Miercken,

march 21 §

Sales at Auction.

On Saturday the 20th April, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises,

Sundry Building and Garden Lots,

Some of them contigious to, and others at a small distance from the city, containing from about one quarter of an acre to about four acres each. The small lots front on Vine and Callowhill Streets, near Schuylkill—the large lots front on the south side of Francis Street, on the east side of Schuylkill river, on the west side of Schuylkill, second street, and on intermediate streets—the whole containing about 140 acres, being part of the tract known by the name of Springettsbury.

The situation of many of the lots is on high ground, commanding views of the Schuylkill, and supposed to be so much detached from the built parts of the city, as to be out of danger in case of an unhappy return of the fever.

Maps shewing the division of the ground, may be seen at the Coffee house, at Ogden's tavern in Chesnut street, at Sybert's tavern in the Nothern Liberties and at the Middle and Upper Ferries on Schuylkill.

The abundance of stone, for building, on part of the ground, will prove very advantageous to purchasers, as it is proposed to sell at the same time those large quarries on the east side of the Schuylkill, near and above the bridge.

The terms will be cash for the lots of 49 1-2 and 50 feet front, and for those of a larger size one half cash immediately, and the other half to be paid in six months from the day of sale.

CONNELY & Co. *Auctioneers.*

april 4.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the ship Douglas from London,

A prime assortment of

Morrocco and Kid Skins,

of various colours.

A handsome supply of

MILITARY ARTICLES,

And a few cases of the most fashionable

Straw Hats and Bonnets.

For sale at No. 87, Chesnut-street.

MICHAEL ROBERTS.

march 30 d2w

All persons indebted to the estate of Richard Renshaw, sen. late of this city, grazier, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against it to produce them for payment to

Ann Renshaw,
Richard Renshaw, } executors.
Charles Renshaw,

no. 90, Union-street.

april 9 §

REMOVAL.

ROBERT COE & SON,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store, to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the Connestogoe Waggon, where they have for sale as usual, home manufactured and imported Brushes of almost every description, together with a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by the spring vessels, an ample addition.

4th mo. 10. eodtf

NOTICE.

THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed at sea, *to wit* 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No 4185. 5 shares No 4186. and 3 shares No 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058. which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadnitski & Son, of Amsterdam, No 1796. which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

march 12 d3m

Notice.

A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of United States, stock standing in the name of DUGAS DE VALLON, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Abraham Van Beuren.

march 20. d3m

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

Will be Published this day, and delivered to subscribers and others,

By ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

At his Printing-Office, No. 106, Chesnut-street, nearly opposite to the Bank of North-America, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street, from two o'clock, until sun-set.

WHERE the subscribers, in, or near the city are desired to call or send for their copies, and such of them as live at a distance from Philadelphia are requested to direct their friends in the city to receive the same according to the terms in the proposals specified, excepting that both volumes being now ready, will be delivered together, instead of only one as mentioned in the proposals.

All persons holding subscription papers, are earnestly requested immediately to return them, with the subscriptions, to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

march 1. fri tf

Red Clover,
Timothy,
Blue Grass
Herds Grass and
White Clover
} *SEEDS,*

All warranted fresh and free from all foul seed,

FOR SALE,

BY C. ROBERTS,

No. 97, Market, between Second and Third streets,

Who has also on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, sadlery, cutlery and

brass wares; 1. Crowley Millington steel, pig-lead, block-tin, red lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red, Vermillian, &c. &c.

Wholesale & Retail.

march 2 1a &m.tu.&fr.tf.

CHINA GOODS.

Now delivering from the ship New-Jersey, from Canton,

FOR SALE,

At the Stores of the Subscribers,

CONSISTING OF

BOHEA
Hyson skin
Young hyson
Hyson and
Imperial
} *TEAS.*

White nankeens
Lutestrings, colored and black
Sensshaws do. do.
Handkerchiefs do. do. 4-4
Sewing silks do. do
Black hair ribbon
Black sattins
Cassia in small bales
China ware in dining and tea setts

On Hand,

50 trunks and cases dimities, muslins, ginghams, muslinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in small packages, for the West-India market.

25 trunks of printed calicoes, assorted for the West-India market.

1 bale of woolen cloths, low priced
Sail canvas by the bale or piece, No. 1 to 8.
Copper in sheets 24 by 48 and 48 by 60 inches
Raised copper bottoms in tubs
A small invoice of queens ware assorted.
English wrought nails in casks.
Sheathing paper.
New-Orleans indigo
Paints of different colors, dry in casks.
Old Madeira wine fit for use.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

feb. 11 ra w.fr tf.

Capital Wharf, Lot & Stores,

ALSO,

SUNDRY GROUND-RENTS.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

at the Merchants' Coffee-House,

on the 17th day of the 4th month, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THAT valuable estate 71 feet on Water street, bounded on the North by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware; on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf, in good repair.—Plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf In every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware houses and the convenience of a wharf; or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that produces a handsome income.

ALSO,

The following Ground-Rents, well secured, on Sassafras, Seventh & Cherry-streets:

Dolls.	*Cts.*			
205	90	per ann.	payable by	John Nicholson,
35		do	do	Robert Evans, sen.
37		do	do	William Powell,
40		do	do	William Bell,
40		do	do	John Evans, jun.
39		do	do	Andrew Beamer,
63		do	do	Maurice Moynihan
33	60	do	do	Henry Pepper,
19	80	do	do	Thos. Newby & wife
36	90	do	do	John How,
39	60	do	do	The Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of Slavery,
19	83	do	do	Adam Zantzinger,
23	75	do	do	Ellis Fry,
51	35	do	do	William Rinchart,
46	67	do	do	Peter Fritz,
46		do	do	Valentine Hoffman,
45		do	do	Valentine Umbehend
42	58	do	do	Jacob Colloday,
120	27	do	do	Frederick Heiss,

On Brown, between Second and Third-streets, Northern Liberties:

20		per ann.	payable by	Jacob Houser,
20		do	do	Joseph Fitch.

For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN WARDER,
No. 208, North Front-street.

3d month, 29 mw&ttf17A

Copper Warehouse,

Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.

No. 201, MARKET-STREET,

ROBERT KID,

HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:

—viz.—

A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.

feb. 16 d1w w&sf

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, south Front street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,

With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of

Fashionable English Hats,

Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.

ja... 29 1aw6m

JOHN MILLER, junr.

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT,

To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-street,

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

300 Bales of Bengal Goods;

CONSISTING OF

COSSAS
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Tassaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs,

of various descriptions.

January 1 1awtf

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 25th day of the present month, at the Coffee-house in the city of Philadelphia, at seven o'clock in the evening, by order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Philadelphia,

About 90 Acres of Land,

Part of the Estate of the late Charles Warner, deceased,

SITUATE in the township of Roxborough and county aforesaid, on the road leading from the Market-house in Germantown to the Ridge road, about six miles from the city;—divided into eight lots as follows:

LOTS. No. 1, No. 2, No, 3, No. 4, No. 5; containing ten acres each, being twenty perches front on said road, and eighty and eight tenths of a perch deep, having handsome situations for building, and a thriving young orchard on lots No. 1 and No. 2; on the other lots are a number of fruit trees, and on lot No. 5 is a considerable quantity of woodland.

Lot No. 6, thirty perches front and twenty six and three tenths of a perch deep, containing 14 acres and twenty two perches; a considerable part is timbered, and it has a substantial stone dwelling house and kitchen, with a frame carriage house and stables erected thereon.

Lot No. 7, is thirty perches front by sixty five perches and eight tenths of a perch deep; contains twelve acres and thirty perches, and has an excellent site for a country house.

Lot No. 8, is of a triangular form, contains eleven acres and one hundred and twenty six perches, is part timbered, and has the old mansion house, kitchen, barn, spring house, &c. thereon.

The conditions of sale are, one third of the purchase money cash, one third in six months, and the remainder in ten months from the day of sale. For particulars enquire of

JAMES VAUX,
Administrator to the Estate of C. Warner,
No. 72, North Third street,

Where a Plan of the above Lots may be seen, also at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, and at Buckius's Tavern in Germantown.

4th mo. 10, 1799 ¶ dt25Ap.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the second of this inst. April, living in Kent county, Maryland, near Chester Town, the following described Negroes, viz. William, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a yellowish complexioned fellow, about thirty years of age, formerly the property of doctor William Matthews, he has been very much given to running away, and has been so often described in the public papers within this twelve months that any further description of him seems needless.—Jacob, about 6 feet high, and about 32 years of age, of a common Negroe complection, down look, his little finger of his left hand stands straight, occasioned by the cut of a sickle. Patt, the wife of said Jacob, about 27 years of age, a small light made woman of a yellowish complection, with thick lips for an American of her stature, she is a very good needle woman, and spins on either small or great wheel, and is very handy in any common house work.—Two children of the said Jacob's and Patt's, the one a male child about four years old, the other a female child about two years old. The above described Negroes took with them, besides their own wearing apparel, three coats, two of which were linsey cloth of a light grey color, both new; one of the two was a great deal too large for either of the said fellows; the other coat of brown cloth, half worn; three under jackets, one a velvet, another a drab, the other a light colored linsey cloth do, one new pair of Calf skin shoes, lined with linnen and bound with leather, one pair of boots remarkably large in the legs, several pairs of stockings and a silver watch, all stolen; their own wearing apparel as follows—William had on a light horse regimental coat worked with silver twist, (which coat he had when he was brought home to me the first of February last, a round sailor jacket (blue,) thickset breeches, patched with corduroy in the stride, with other necessary clothing. Jacob, two linsey cloth coatees, lead colored, one new the other half worn, blue linsey cloth jacket, half worn, two pairs of linsey cloth trowsers, of a lead colour, the one new the other half worn, tolerable good shoes and stockings. Patt has every day cloathing, and her children wore home-made linen and linsey, her other cloathing not so well known; it is uncertain which course they may take, as William is such an experienced coaster.

Any person or persons apprehending said negroes or sounding them, so that their master may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, that is to say, 40 dollars for each of the fellows, and twenty dollars for the wench and children, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid by

BENSON GEARS.

N. B.—All masters of vessels and others, are forbid harboring them at their peril. B. G.

april 8, 1799 d3w

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton

AND FOR SALE

BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,

At his Store No. 187, south Second street,

—VIZ—

An assortment of Teas of the first quality,

White and yellow nankeens
Cassia, silk umbrellas
an assortment of china ware,
and a variety of SILKS, consisting of
Black and colored Lutestring
do. do. sattins
do. do. sensshaws
do. do. silk handkerchiefs
do do. sewing silks
Black Taffeties

ALSO,

12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,

fit for immediate use,

jan. 24 §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

MR. PITT'S SPEECH,
ON THE
UNION WITH IRELAND.
CONTINUED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JANUARY 31, 1799.

The next conſideration is the internal ſituation of Ireland. While Ireland continues diſjoined, any attempt to provide a ſalutary cure for her internal diviſions, or to allay the animoſities which ariſe out of her religious differences, will be impracticable. It muſt ever be a queſtion of the greateſt difficulty to ſay what ſhall be the rights of the Catholics, or what ſecurities are neceſſary for the Proteſtants? When queſtions of this nature have been agitated in this houſe by thoſe who pretend a regard for the privileges of the Catholics, it ever was my opinion that theſe queſtions were direct attacks on the independence of the Iriſh parliament, and aſſuming by unſurpation what could only be obtained by compact. But while I diſclaim all interference of this kind, it is impoſſible to remain blind to what is paſſing around. I muſt repeat that the occurrences which have taken place in Ireland have unhappily taught the enemy where our weakneſs lies. Outrage and cruelties have been complained of, but the lamentable yet neceſſary ſeverities were the effects of the treaſons by which the connexion was aſſailed, and of the reſiſtance oppoſed to the unwearied attempts to overturn the eſtabliſhed conſtitution. Whoever looks at the ſects into which the population is divided, the remains of the hoſtility between the Engliſh ſettlers and the native inhabitants, together with the unfortunate want of civilization, more conſpicuous that in moſt parts of Europe, the prevalence of jacobin principles among the very loweſt claſſes of the people, muſt be ſenſible of the diſaſtrous ſtate in which Ireland has been placed. The truth of this delineation will not be diſputed by gentleman on the other ſide. For theſe evils there is no remedy but an imperial legiſlation, aloof from the prejudices, uninflamed by the paſſions, and uninfluenced by the jealouſies to which a local legiſlature muſt be liable. Did I feel myſelf called upon not only in the regard which I muſt feel, and the care which duty impoſes upon me for the intereſt of the whole empire, the ſeparate view of the benefits which Ireland ſeparately muſt derive from the meaſure, is ſufficient to move it to conſider it with willing attention. True Engliſhmen and true Iriſhmen, however ought to feel the ſame ſentiments. —To allay the evils of the preſent ſituation of Ireland, to make way for a better ſyſtem, to provide a remedy for thoſe evils which are deeply rooted in the ſtate of ſociety, and the diſtribution of property, a legiſlative union is alone adequate. In addition to this may be conſidered the evils which ariſe from the want of induſtry and capital, which can only be corrected by blending more cloſe with Ireland the induſtry and capital of this country. The leading diſtinction which prevails is that of proteſtant and catholic. The proteſtant feels that the claims of catholic for power and privilege (ſorrow is all) threatens his aſcendency; and the catholic conſiders his excluſion as a grievance. In all the circumſtances of the caſe, it is a difficult thing to ſay how far the rejection of Catholic claims is conſiſtent with tranquility, and how far their conceſſion would be compatible with the exiſting conſtitution. I muſt fairly ſay, however, that Ireland in this reſpect forms an exception to every country in Europe—runs counter to all received principles concerning religious eſtabliſhments. The religion of the government and that of the multitude are different, and the maſs of property is in the hands of the ſmaller number. It is difficult on general principles therefore to decide what line of policy ought to be purſued. The advocates for the catholic might plauſibly contend that if the religion of the majority was not the eſtabliſhed religion, it ought at leaſt to have a parity. Some contend that this is their juſtice and their right. Thoſe who maintain this argument, however, loſe ſight of the connection between the two countries; doubtleſs, indeed, the agitation of the queſtion is in every view attended with difficulty. No man could ſay, that in the preſent ſtate of things, a full conceſſion could be made to the catholics without endangering the exiſting conſtitution. On the other hand, without anticipating the diſcuſſion or the propriety of agitating the queſtion ſpeedily in an impartial parliament; two propoſitions are indiſputable: When the day arrives when the catholics ſhew principles which may be ſafely truſted, conceſſions might be made by a united parliament, which would be dangerous in the preſent ſtate of Ireland. The other is, that as long as the privileges claimed by the catholic are withheld, the catholic will feel the inconveniences leſs under an imperial than under a local parliament, and will leſs feel the irritation which now prompts him to urge his demands. By what other regulations the meaſures may be accompanied, how far it may be wiſe to relieve the lower orders from the preſſure of tithes and other inconveniences under which they labor, theſe are points to which I merely allude.—They muſt be the ſubject of future diſcuſſion. I do not therefore heſitate to ſay, on this part of the ſubject, that with a view to remedy the diſtractions that had appeared in Ireland, with a view to that which has endangered and ſtill threatens its ſecurity, the meaſure I have the honor of propoſing to you promiſes much more ſerenity to that country and to this, and conſequently to the whole of the Britiſh empire, than any other, or in any other ſhape it can be put; and I confeſs that, delicate as the ſubject is, I feel it my duty to ſubmit it to the houſe, and what I have ſaid of the ſubject has ariſen from the ſenſe I entertain of my duty. I have ſpoken hitherto in general upon the nature of the ſubject, but there are other objects which, although of leſs importance than theſe general points, which ought to form the baſis of all legiſlation, are yet in themſelves of great importance, and therefore material to be conſidered in a ſecondary view. I have heard it has been repeatedly aſked—what are the advantages Ireland has to gain by this meaſure? I think I have already given a ſufficient anſwer to that queſtion. I think it is a queſtion that has no difficulty in it—we know it has been aſked, what are the advantages we have gained by the preſent war? I might ſay we have had brilliant ſucceſſes—our triumphs have been great—our glories have been unparralleled—our territories have been encreaſed—our trade has been protected—our power has been enlarged; but inſtead of dwelling upon ſuch topics, by way of anſwer to ſuch a queſtion, I would ſay in a few words, "that what we have gained by this war is the preſervation of all that we ſhould have loſt without it." I would ſay in anſwer to the other queſtion, What will Ireland gain by the union? It is enough for Ireland that ſhe will thereby have more than ſhe enjoys at preſent of the Britiſh conſtitution—that ſhe will have more of the bleſſings of that conſtitution in proportion as ſhe becomes cloſely connected with this country—that ſhe will be protected in the hour of danger, and that ſhe may reſt in ſafety on that account. I ſhould ſay it had gained ſecurity for refuge from its calamity when at any time threatened to be overwhelmed by it. Theſe are great politic and ſtate conſiderations, and ought to be regarded as ſuperior to all conſiderations of pecuniary advantages. There are in politics queſtions which are ſuperior in their nature to any advantages that can appear from accounts, and ſuch as cannot be compriſed under them. Such do I deem that which has a tendency to the amelioration of the condition of a whole ſociety, by improving the ſyſtem on which it is to be carried on—by improving the progreſs of civilization—by enabling the Iriſh to converſe more freely, and to copy Engliſh manners, and to acquire Engliſh habits of induſtry, by placing them in the way to increaſe the national wealth—by leading them on that path which will in time conduct them to a ſuperior condition of life—by finally producing that ceſſation of diſorders and confuſions which have ſo often diſtracted that country, and which at preſent it has no power within itſelf to reſiſt. Here I ſhould have been contented to ſtop upon this part of the ſubject, but ſince there are thoſe who will ſtill aſk what Ireland will gain by this meaſure in point of commerce? I am deſirous of making this opportunity to anſwer them, in addition to what I have alrealry advanced in its favour, a ſolid and unalterable compact between the two countries, and above all, the great advantage Ireland will derive by having made permanent thoſe advantages ſhe now enjoys, only upon a diſcretion which may be contingent and precarious. I beg leave to allude to a great and reſpectable authority, which has been alluded to more than once upon this ſubject (Mr. Foſter, ſpeaker of the Iriſh houſe of commons.)—[Here he read the words of the report of that gentleman's ſpeech in the houſe of commons of Ireland upon the ſubject of the Iriſh propoſitions in the year 1785, by which it appeared that the trade to Ireland would be much improved by them, but by which it was contended that the conditions on which that was to be obtained was injurious to Ireland on other points of view, and ſtating the amount between imports and exports with regard to both countries; and then he proceeded to ſhew by reference to the ſtate of trade at this moment, that Ireland had gained very conſiderably in her trade by the allowance of Great Britain that Ireland ſhould have ſo much power of importing hither duty free; in thoſe articles alſo which improved the value of land in Ireland, which enlarged their commerce, which improved their manufactures; and which, in ſhort, improved their exportation from about one million to five millions ſterling; that was to ſay, four fifths of their trade was improved by the allowance of the parliament of Great Britain. In favour of Ireland all this was done. Here he went over the article of linen and other commodities in which indulgencies were granted to Ireland, as well as the other articles in which we had laid on a duty of thirty per cent. upon the importation from other countries, in order that it might amount nearly to a prohibition, and thereby to give the greateſt poſſible encouragement to the trade with Ireland, and that Great Britain ſacrificed upwards of 700,000l. per annum, for this purpoſe in one particular. This he illuſtrated by reference to various documents; and concluded what he had to urge upon that head of the ſubject with the obſervation, that all theſe advantages, great as they were to Ireland, depended upon the will and diſcretion of the parliament of Great Britain, and upon that only.] But, continued he, it is not to any indulgence of any opinion of my own, that I ſhould wiſh to gave way upon this occaſion; but I am ſpeaking the ſentiments of the beſt informed men of both countries, who have judged the ſubject diſpaſſionately, when I ſay, that, the advantages to Ireland in point of trade will be very conſiderable if the meaſure now propoſed ſhould be adopted. In ſaying this I am not alarmed, leſt I ſhould awaken the jealouſy of the people of this country; I know that they wiſh for the proſperity of Ireland, and that they feel, that to increaſe the wealth of the one without diminiſhing that of the other, is to increaſe the ſtrength of both; ſuch as I am convinced will be the effect of the meaſure propoſed, whenever it ſhall be adopted, and I hope I ſhall not be compelled to feel the melancholy perſuaſion, that theſe general principles on which, I have ſaid, depend the proſperity of empires, are to be ſet aſide for ever by the power of prejudice. That would indeed be fatal to the intereſts of the Britiſh empire. But to any act of force I ſhall never agree, to that fatal extremity I ſhall never come; all the ſubject I wiſh to be diſcuſſed fairly and deliberately; that it ſhould be propoſed by the legiſlature of this country to that of Ireland, with good temper and firmneſs, and I hope, no fatal ſtop to the final adoption of it will be taken, in conſequence of the blindneſs of thoſe who may lead the councils of our ſiſter kingdom. I ſay, if we feel ourſelves to be intereſted, as moſt unqueſtionably we are intereſted, in the proſperity of Ireland, we muſt feel alſo a wiſh, that ſuch proſperity may have a laſting ſecurity: at preſent the whole of its commercial proſperity depends entirely on the diſcretion of the legiſlature of Great Britain, and not on the legiſlature of Ireland. If that is the ſtate of the caſe, as moſt unqueſtionably it is, while the two kingdoms are ſeparate in parliament, Ireland cannot have even the ſecurity itſelf could wiſh at this moment, for the continuance of its own commercial advantages. I have ſtated the reaſons why it appears to me that this meaſure ought to be diſpaſſionately weighed in the ſiſter kingdom. I am aware, however, that objections have been urged againſt it, with that reſemblance to reaſon which has the ſame force as the beſt arguments in ſome caſes, and too often produces the moſt unhappy effects upon the affairs of nations. For the preſent moment the caſe is ſo with regard to this meaſure, but I hope the deluſion will ſoon vaniſh. I muſt here, however, take notice of ſome of the objections which have been urged againſt the meaſure. The firſt objection is, that which was ſtated in the houſe by the honourable gentleman on the other ſide of the houſe, namely, that the parliament of Ireland is incompetent to the diſcuſſion of the queſtion, or rather, to embrace the meaſure without the conſent of the whole people of Ireland. The honourable gentleman, I believe, ſaid this for the purpoſe rather of deprecating the diſcuſſion, than to convey any doubts which he really entertained of that competency. I did not underſtand that he had in reality that doubt. I hope I underſtood him rightly—if not, my next hope would be, that there may be an opportunity afforded of having that ſubject diſtinctly diſcuſſed between us. For the preſent I will aſſume the right of parliament in this particular. I will ſay that no man in this houſe can deny the competency of the Iriſh parliament to exerciſe an active power over the whole of that, as well as any other object: That the Iriſh parliament exerciſing its power freely, fully and lawfully for Ireland, and it certainly may, have legitimate authority for that purpoſe; no man can deny that the parliament of Ireland coequal with our own in power, has that power, without denying at the ſame moment the whole of the authority of the parliament of Great Britain, and without inſiſting that the whole of its acts, that every thing that has been done in its name, and by its authority; every thing that has ever been done that deſerves the name of an act of government; every thing that has been done by any public authority, how ſacred ſoever, or how beneficial ſoever, to the public, is neither more nor leſs than an act of uſurpation. I ſay that unleſs he is prepared to deny the power of the parliament of Great Britain to enter into a ſimilar engagement, or indeed into any engagement, not only he muſt deny the validity of the union between England and Scotland, but he muſt alſo deny the authority under which we now ſit; he muſt deny the authority of every law that has been enacted for the common ſecurity of both; he muſt deny the authority of every meaſure adopted by parliament. He muſt alſo call in queſtion every meaſure adopted by parliament. He muſt alſo call in queſtion every meaſure that has been in parliament which he has been the moſt forward to maintain. This point, ſir, is of ſo much importance that I think I ought not to ſuffer the opportunity to paſs without explaining what it is I mean upon it. If this principle of the incompetency of parliament to the deciſion of matter be allowed, or that parliament had no legitimate authority to diſcuſs and determine the matter; you will be driven to the acknowledgment of a principle the moſt dangerous that ever was adopted in any ſtate, I mean the principle that parliament cannot adopt any meaſure of great importance without recurring to its conſtituent and delegated authority for directions—that is to ſay, you can never determine on any great or important meaſure, without appealing to the people at large for their directions. That conſequently you acted without any legitimate authority when you regulated the principality of Wales, or either of the counties palatine of England. That every law you ever made without making that appeal, (for if true in any, it is true in every caſe) is of no legal authority. This would annihilate the whole body politic of this country, for it would declare void every public meaſure on which has depended the ſafety of the Britiſh empire for upwards of a century. It will not apply merely to every law which has a general public object in view; but it will deſtroy the diſtinctions you have eſtabliſhed upon the rights of various electors in this country. It will apply to the freeholder's qualification of forty ſhillings a year, as well as the various qualifications of electors, which you have eſtabliſhed from time to time, and which have been acted upon throughout the whole of this country as well as of Ireland. In Ireland, indeed, the caſe will be ſtill ſtronger than it is in England againſt the legitimacy of power, for it may be ſaid that the proteſtants, who are comparatively only a few, have paſſed laws diſpoſing of the property and determining upon the rights of Roman Catholics, who compoſe the great maſs of the people of Ireland. God forbid I ſhould blame any of thoſe meaſures; I am only ſtating the principle that parliament has no authority to determine upon this queſtion, to ſhew the extent to which it muſt neceſſarily lead if you admit it at all. The effects of admitting that the ſovereignty is not in the hands of thoſe who compoſe a legiſlature, but in the hands only of thoſe who delegate it, may be dreadful. But here let me aſk whether any man who chuſes to allow that the acts which the parliament of this country have done to diſtranchiſe ſome and enfranchiſe others are legal, will ſay that the principle which makes them legal will not extend to a power of uniting two kingdoms? I am ſure that no diſtinction in point of principle can be ſucceſsfully contended for, a ſingle moment, nor ſhould I find it neceſſary to dwell upon this point in the manner I do, if I were not convinced that it is connected with falſe arguments and the miſrepreſentations and perverſions of all the principles on which all governments are legitimately founded. Such indeed is always the caſe when any one imagines that the ſovereignty of a ſtate reſides any where but in the legiſlature. Such is always the caſe when any one imagines that there is a ſovereignty as it were in *abeyance*, that is, in the people themſelves, and ready to be called forth upon any occaſion. Theſe are the principles that have done ſo much miſchief, that have cauſed ſuch deſolation over ſo many parts of the habitable globe. Theſe principles are ſo well known by their practical effects, as hardly to have an enlightened diſintereſted advocate, when they are viewed in their own colors; and yet with all the horrors we have at the ſight of the effects of theſe principles—with all the love we have for the conſtitution of this country, in which there is to be found no trace of ſuch principles; we find many enlightened minds who abhor ſuch principles when they ſee them clearly, ſtill tinctured by men of their opinion; and this is truly the very miſtake that has produced ſuch mighty evils in mankind within theſe few years—and give me leave to ſay, that this tincture of Jacobiniſm in the opinion of ſome leading men, that is to ſay, that the ſovereigniy is in the people upon certain important occaſions, has done all the miſchief we have witneſſed, and this danger is the greateſt when it is plauſibly urged, and accompanied by other arguments that are not diſputed. When this principle is thus diſguiſed, it is truly dangerous, becauſe the poiſon, although deadly, is inviſible to the maſs of mankind, who are able to reſiſt the attack when it is open. No ſociety can exiſt long where this principle is cheriſhed; ſupreme authority muſt lodge in ſome delegated manner or other. The queſtion, whether the people ſhall reſume that power or not, becauſe it is alledged by ſome, and poſſibly believed by others, to have been abuſed by thoſe who poſſeſs it, is, and always will be, a queſtion of extreme reſponſibility upon thoſe who bring it into agitation. It is alſo applicable to thoſe who act upon it, as well as thoſe who cauſe it: but in no chapter of human juriſprudence are we to find any proviſion for ſuch a caſe, it can conſiſt with the ſafety of no conſtitution upon earth, and whenever agitated, is dangerous to any. It can make no part of monarchy, becauſe the firſt and leading feature of that form of government is confidence in the executive power; as little can it conſiſt with an ariſtocracy, for that alſo implies that ſome perſons are ſelected from others to manage public affairs. It could make no part of any government except that imaginary one which never yet exiſted, and which I believe never will exiſt—a pure democracy. If this principle is ſo diſuniting a quality as not to fit for admiſſion into any government that may be, how much ought it to be ſhunned in that government, which from its being a compound of all good governments, has every thing that is excellent in all, without the defects of either? Shall that principle be cheriſhed as the beſt which is admitted to be too bad for the worſt of governments? Shall that principle be received in proportion as the very reaſon which ever made it neceſſary in any ſtate at any time is unlikely to exiſt? Shall we ſay that the leſs occaſion we have for ſo deſperate a remedy, the more eager we ought to be to embrace it? Such queſtions muſt be all anſwered in the affirmative, before that principle can be adopted in the beſt government in this world. I feel that theſe points are of great importance, becauſe they belong more or leſs to every government upon earth, and involve the happineſs of all its inhabitants, and therefore I have ſaid more upon them than otherwiſe I ſhould. I ſay, therefore, that thoſe who talk of the ſovereignty of the people, are the enemies of their race, and that is chiefly owing to their doctrine, which the maſs of mankind have not the means of duly examining, and therefore cannot thoroughly underſtand, that all the evils which have ſo much overrun the world of late, have had their effect. I therefore hope the Parliament of Ireland will in due ſeaſon feel the force of this point, and feel the importance of the conſequence to which it leads. I am ſure the Parliament of England feels it already. The next head of objecton refers to that which is not leſs prevalent than that which I have been explaining, and which is a thing depending chiefly upon a word, but which produces a very natural, and would be a very laudable feeling, provided the ſubject called for it, but I will here take the liberty to call it a miſtaken notion; I mean that which is generally underſtood under the head of national pride. That is a feeling which I know is eaſily awakened in the moſt generous minds, and therefore as ſoon called forth in Ireland as any where elſe. This meaſure has been treated as if Ireland were called upon to ſurrender its national independence. I admit that nothing to a proud nation can be a compenſation for ſuch ſurrender: but before we conclude that this meaſure calls upon Ireland to do ſo, we may as well examine the aſſertion. If they mean to ſay that it is to be underſtood as a maxim, that any nation ſurrenders its independence when it unites to another—or in other words, that when two ſocieties unite, and the one of them happens to be larger than the other, the leſſer of the two muſt forfeit its independence by a union; if they mean to ſay that when two ſocieties unite, and the one of them happens to enjoy more advantages than the other, the one that has the fewer advantages uniting with the other, and being allowed to participate advantages it never before enjoyed, muſt therefore be allowed to ſurrender its independence; if to be allowed to enjoy bleſſings it never felt before, be to ſurrender independence, I have nothing to ſay. But if you examine the hiſtory of all the nations of Europe, even the moſt proud of its independence, you will find there is not one of them that has not given this ſort of teſt to a ſurrender of independence—there is not one of them can be ſaid to be independent. Our forefathers knew not how to ſupport the true dignity of their country, if this is the true mode of judging. But I ſay on the contrary that they acted wiſely, for they frequently by union put an end to the warfare of petty ſtates. Will any man tell me that the different diſtricts that have from time to time been incorparated into our empire, reſigned their independence by that incorporation? Will any man tell me that after theſe incorporations the inhabitants incorporated had leſs room for their exertions than before? If this doctrine be true, what has become of the rights of the different countries of England, for many of their diſtinctions have from time to time been done away for the general advantage of the whole kingdom? Indeed if you indulge this ſort of chimera, you will work the utter deſtruction of all independence in a nation in the preſent ſtate of ſociety all over the earth; and then, to enjoy your independence you muſt go back again into a ſtate of nature. I ſay, therefore, that the arguments that have been urged againſt the meaſure upon this topic are vague and deluſive; and that they refer to nothing that is real in human life. But what need have we to indulge any vague theory upon the ſubject, when we have obvious principles to guide us. If a country contains ſufficient means of credit to ſupport its trade and commerce with other powers, and has the protection of that trade within itſelf; if within itſelf it has all due means of military and naval force to ſecure its rights, and preſerve its honours; if it has the means to ſecure the due induſtry of its inhabitants; if, in addition to all this, it poſſeſſes a free conſtitution, and equal to any other upon earth, or what is pretty nearly the ſame thing, has acquired the habit of thinking ſo; then indeed I ſhould think that ſuch a country forfeited its independence; or at leaſt diminiſhed it unwiſely by uniting with any other nation; and that it need not join any one to make a larger empire, for it would be large enough for all the purpoſes of practicable happineſs in this world. But if inſtead of this, there be a kingdom threatened with danger, from without and within; if it has not the means, but by the aid of another, of protecting itſelf in any of theſe advantages, and that other be a neighbouring nation, uſing the ſame language; ruled by laws of the ſame kind, but of ſuperior correctneſs; uſed to cuſtoms of the ſame kind, but ſome of them of more force and practical advantage; poſſeſſing more trade and ſuperior means of acquiring wealth; poſſeſſing alſo a Conſtitution which is the admiration and envy of the reſt of the world, and of which the Conſtitution of the other is an inadequate reſemblance, and that it is only the complaint that the reſemblance is not perfect. I ſay all theſe points united, I would aſk if it be inconſiſtent with the true principles or rational ſenſe of dignity and honour for a State thus inferior to another to unite with that other? In other words, would it be unwiſe in ſuch an inferior State to unite with the ſuperior? I aſk whether Ireland be not in that ſituation? and whether this be not the view which Ireland ought to have of the queſtion? I am miſtaken if theſe be not fair and rational grounds and principles, fit for the deciſion of thoſe who council the affairs of States, and an anſwer to all true national pride which has of late been ſo much attempted to guide the minds of Iriſhmen. With a view of the enjoyment of liberty as far as it is conſiſtent with good order; with the encouragement of induſtry; with protection to property; with the progreſs of civilization; with the increaſe of trade and commerce; with ſafety to the land-holder; with eaſe to the manufacturer; with comfort to the peaſant: with that circulation of contentment and invigorating principle which runs through the whole frame of ſocial life; for the increaſe of laudable ambition for the diſplay of thoſe talents of which Iriſhmen have as great a ſhare as any nation upon earth. With theſe views, and for theſe purpoſes compare the preſent ſituation of Ireland with that which may become its ſituation, and then let any man tell me whether the real dignity of Ireland is likely to ſuffer by an Union with Great Britain? If I do not much miſunderſtand the thing, Ireland will conſult her honour as well as her intereſt by according to this meaſure. In ſhort it will be only giving to the people of Ireland more of that for which they have an attachment than they poſſeſs already, and giving them only what they feel to want. Will any man tell me it is making Ireland ſubject to a foreign yoke, when it is only the voluntary aſſociation of two countries by the equality of laws, whoſe wiſhes are the ſame, whoſe local circumſtances are ſo nearly allied, and who ought to differ in nothing, who can differ in nothing without injuring their mutual intereſts, who want nothing but Union to make them invulnerable.

(To be continued.)

For Edenton, N. C.

THE SLOOP
LARK,
FOR Freight, enquire at No. 135, Market-ſtreet.
april 11 6t

NANKEENS,
Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin, and } TEAS,
Souchong
JUST LANDING,
From on board the ſhip Wooddrop Sims from Canton, and for ſale by
James C. Fiſher,
No. 13, Arch-ſtreet.
april 11 codtf

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM, April 5.

ELECTIONS.

As no oppoſition was made to the re-election of Mr. Gill, he has an unanimous vote throughout the Commonwealth as lieutenant Governor.

A very great effort has been made to ſupercede Mr. Sumner in the office of Governor by Mr. Heath; but the event has proved that the former ſtands unſhaken in the confidence of the people; of the votes hitherto aſcertained, he has two thirds, and it is expected his proportion of the whole will be ſtill greater.

A like effort has been made to produce a change in the Senate; and in ſome counties it may poſſibly ſucceed. The oppoſition liſt in the county of Eſſex has however met with a much more feeble ſupport than was apprehended. This liſt, (conſiſting of Meſſrs. Hutchinſon, Hathorne, Crowninſhield, Kitteridge and Manning) had in Salem 47, Lynn 20, Glouceſter 5, Danvers 43, Topsfield 1, Marblehead 125; making a total of total of 241; while

The Federal liſt (conſiſting of Meſſrs. Phillips, Choate, March, Treadwell and Marſh) had in thoſe towns above 1900 votes. From Wenham, Hamilton and Manchester, we learn that this liſt was unanimouſly ſupported. In Andover, and ſome other towns, from which we have not heard, it is expected the diviſion has been greater; but be that as it may, the votes already known decide the election by a great majority.

In Marblehead, Heath had 131 votes for Governor, and Mr. Sumner only 75. The oppoſite liſts of Senators divided the votes in the ſame proportion.

—

Captain Leach, arrived at Beverly, left at Corunna, Jan 20, the following veſſels:

Brig Eliza, Carlton, Salem,
Brothers, Brown, Boſton,
Goodhope, Neil, Salem,
Belvidere, Frankf't, Phila.
Sch. ——, Barker, Marblehead,
} Arrived ſafe.

Taken by French privateers, and ſent in for condemnation:

Ship Pacific, Kennedy, from London, bound to Charleſton S. C. ſhip and cargo condemned; ſhip Sarah, Cooper, of and from New-York, bound to London, not tried; ſhip Republican, Simſon, of and from Baltimore, bound to Falmouth, not tried; brig Aurora, Goodle, of and from Savannah, bound to London, not tried; a large Hamburgh ſhip, the William, from Baltimore, bound to Hamburgh, with a valuable cargo, not tried; Eagle, of New Bedford, bound to Leghorn, arrived the 22d, not tried. Seven or 8 French privateers lying in the port of Corunna.

The following perſons, who had been captured and ſent to Corunna, came paſſengers with Capt. Leach:—Mr. Auguſtus Willard, ſupercargo of the ſhip Apollo. Dr. Sims white and Servant, paſſengers, a Mr. Edward Palmer, 2d Captain, of the ſhip Pacific, Mr. John Logan, maſter of the ſhip Amelia.

—

A French Privateer.

Lat. 27, N. long. 63, W. Captain Leach was boarded by the French privateer L'Expedition a L Egypte, from Guadaloupe, on a cruize, and plundered of a Pipe of Wine. They informed that they were waiting for ſome of the rich American ſhips from Cadiz. Capt. L contrived to keep up the appearance of being very leaky, which ſaved him from capture.

Capt. Richard Gardner, in the ſhip Hazard of 20 guns and 60 men, belonging to this port, has arrived at Newport in a ſhort paſſage from Alicant; came out with a French privateer of 18 guns, who was kept at a reſpectful diſtance, by the Hazard, and a number of other armed Americans in company. Capt. G. a few days previous to his arrival, took the crew off the wreck of the brig abigail, from Antigua, for New-York, laden with Raiſins and Rum—the Captain was waſhed overboard in the gale. A heavy gale coming on and the brig having loſt all her ſails, and Capt. G. being unable to ſupply her, the crew abandoned her, and were with much difficulty preſerved by Capt. Gardner's humane exertions,

—

FRANKFORT, March 14.

The Governor of this State we are informed, has lately received a letter from the celebrated Matthew Lyon, in which he acquaints it with his intention of removing, in company with one thouſand families, from the ſtate of Vermont to the ſtate of Kentucky.

—

NEW-YORK, April 11.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, of a late date.

"General Rigaud with fourteen officers of his ſuite, appeared at the Havannah on the 25th March, and begged of the Spaniſh governor to give hoſpitality to his officers, in the name of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, of which he was the commander in chief in St. Domingo."

This news was received yeſterday from Rhode Iſland where a veſſel arrived from the Havanna. It was reported there, that Rigaud was obliged to leave St. Domingo by order or by the force of Touſſaint L'Overture, who had marched againſt him.

—

In a Portſmouth Gazette has appeared a long account certified by the ſignatures of the American and Daniſh conſuls at Liſbon of a piracy committed by the mate and crew of the ſhip Stafford, captain Balch, belonging to New-Hampſhire. On the homeward voyage from St. Ubes, adverſe winds and damaged rigging induced the captain, from the dread of a long paſſage, to put his crew, much againſt their inclination, to ſhort allowance. Many inſtances of diſobedience took place among the crew, in conſequence of what they deemed ill treatment; and finally, on the captain's going on board a Daniſh ſhip bound to Oporto, in ſearch of a ſupply of proviſions, the crew would not allow him to return, and ſailed away in ſpite of his expoſtulations and remonſtrances. The Daniſh ſhip touched at Liſbon, where capt. Balch drew up a particular account of his tranſaction, in the form of a proteſt, and depoſed to the truth of it, before the proper judicature. The names of this mutinous crew were as follows: Michael Welch, mate; Samuel Huffman, boatſwain; John Kelly, James Kelly, Peter Snow, Peter Ranway, John Croſs, James Davis, John Lewis, John Souvay, and William Douglaſs, ſeamen; Francis Jaſper, cook.

—

We are informed by captain Gardner, of the ſhip Hazard, from Gibralter, that Lord Nelſon had aſſumed the command of the blockade of Cadiz; and that Lord St. Vincent was on ſhore at Gibraltar. Captain G. brings no further news of importance—He ſaluted the town this morning, his veſſel carrying 16 guns upon her gun deck, and 8 upon her quarter.

—

When Ledyard, the celebrated American traveller, was at Cairo, he wrote to the Preſident of the Royal Society, for the expreſs purpoſe of pointing out to him the expediency of Great Britain's taking poſſeſſion of Egypt, in order to prevent its being ſeized upon by ſome other European power, which, with the ſpirit of propheſy, he declared he conſidered as an event that could not fail to take place ere many years ſhould elapſe. After diſcanting upon its extraordinary advantages of ſoil and ſituation, he urged as a particular incentive to its conqueſt, the exiſtence in the country of near fifty thouſand free traders, who would join and ſupport any power that ſhould undertake to rid them of the oppreſſion and plunder they ſuffered from the beys. Ledyard's letter was, by his own deſire, communicated to his majeſty's miniſters, but was not attended to. They thought it, no doubt, neither moral nor political to attack the Sublime Porte without any plauſible pretence for war—*Lon. Pap.*

[We have been at ſome pains to procure tranſlations from our Madrid papers by the Eliza and Mary, for this day's publication, though to the 5th of February their contents have been principally anticipated. The following articles we find of ſome importance, particularly the notification of the French Miniſters to the Deputation of the Empire.]

[Mer. Adv.

—

RASTADT, Jan. 1.

The deputation of the empire has communicated to the French miniſters a concluſum conceived in the terms reported in the former Gazette. Since yeſterday it is reported, that the ſaid Plenipotentiaries have been delivered to the Imperial deputation the following note:

"We have orders from our government to declare formally, that if the diet of Ratiſbon permits Ruſſian troops to enter the Imperial territory, and even if they do not oppoſe efficaciouſly, the march of the ſaid troops, through the German territory, it will be conſidered as a violation of the neutrality of the empire, and the negociations at Raſtadt will be diſcontinued, which will place the French republic and the empire in the ſame ſituation as before the preliminaries of Hemben were concluded. To this declaration, ariſing from the exigency of circumſtances, we add with pleaſure, the moſt poſitive aſſurances of our government, for the welfare and ſatisfaction of the empire, and with truth deſire that ſuch an important incident as this, of ſuch conſequence that it might become very fatal to the interior tranquility of Germany, may not de the almoſt accompliſhed hopes of a perfect reconciliation, and of a perpetual peace between the two nations. Nobody can be miſtaken concerning the motives and objects of the cabinet of Peterſburg, and above all, the empire is too well acquainted with the affairs of Europe, not to ſee, that Ruſſia, after having fomented war ſix years without taking part in it, ſhould not place itſelf ſo openly in a ſtate of hoſtility againſt France, in order to obſtruct the peace of the continent, and with a manifeſt intention, to cover the uſurpations which it has long ago meditated. Thus the underſigned do not doubt, that the deputation will conſider the movements of the French government, as a new proof of their pacific deſigns, and as an opportunity for the empire to gain new claims on the friendſhip of the republic, avoiding at the ſame time a difficulty, which might immediately concern the empire.

—

LIORNA, Dec. 20.

Two Tuſcan Tartars have arrived at this place from Alexandria in 35 days, the captains of which declare that all the French troops ware in Cairo except 3 or 4000 men, which were in garriſon at Alexandria, that two ſhips of the line and ſeven frigates, the remainder of the veſſels of the convoy, were in the old port. In the Tuſcan veſſels arrived 30 Frenchmen, the greater part officers, who were wounded in the naval combat at Aboukir. The news they bring is to the 5th of November, and is very favourable concerning the ſituation of the French troops. The Greek inhabitants in Cairo have formed a corps to ſerve with the Republicans. In Alexandria, there is a corps of Turkiſh cavalry, which Bonaparte allows to carry the Ottoman colors as the French, they ſay are not at war with the Grand Seignor, therefore they will not prevent the colors of the Sultan from being hoiſted in the port of Alexandria.

TOBACCO.

75 Hhds. Virginia and Maryland Tobacco,
FOR SALE,
Enquire of the printer.
april 12 ¶ 3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *APRIL* 12.

Letters received in town laſt evening, from Northampton, ſtate, that their is little probability of the return of the Army, until the latter end of next week. Out of thirteen warrants iſſued by Judge Peters, for the apprehenſion of Rebels, only three had been returned—the perſons named in the others, having by the rapidity of their flight, evaded all purſuit.

—

The inſertion of the words "ſworn before Alexander Tod", after Dr. Duffield's certificate, was an error of the preſs, as it was not in major Jackſon's manuſcript.

Having thus diſpoſed of Dr. Duffield's remark on his certificate, I ſhall add but a very few words of animadverſion on his *piece* of laſt evening.

Seeing that Algebra is derived from Algehiſta, *a bone-setter*, or Algiabarat, the reſtitution of things broken, and conſidering *how much of what is most valuable* has been broken in the preſent diſpute) I really ſuppoſed that a diagram from that ſcience might have been within the reach of two Doctors; but as I am no more inclined to become the Doctor's mathematical inſtructor, than I am to become his dancing-maſter, I muſt ſtill refer him to ſome other perſon for an elucidation of the analogy between his negative certificate in the face of affirmative teſtimony, and the product of a negative quantity in Algebra. *Wm. Jackſon,*

April 12.

—

At 7 o'clock laſt evening the Legiſlature of this ſtate adjourned, *ſine die.*—In the courſe of the ſeſſion eighty acts were paſſed.

—

The Mayor's Court of this city is held four times in the year—at the late ſeſſions the Grand Jury made EIGHTY-NINE RETURNS!—

Larceny	- -	27
Aſſault and Battery	-	19
Burning the Goal	-	7
Houſe-breaking	- -	1
Perjury	- -	1
Conſpiracy in forging Bank-notes		2
Forgery	- -	1
Diſorderly Houſes	-	2
Tippling Houſes	-	14
Pedling, &c.	- -	1
Aſſault and Challenge, &c.		1
Ignoramus Bills	-	13
		89

—

Extract from a St. Kitts' paper, of March 15, 1799.

Basseterre, March 15, 1799

Arrived this day from a cruize, the United States Frigates Conſtellation and Inſurgent, commanded by commodore Truxton and Lieutenant Rogers, and brought in a very valuable French Letter-of-Marque ſchooner, called the l'Union, of ſix carriage guns and thirty two men; her cargo conſiſts of dry goods and Iriſh proviſions; ſhe was from St. Thomas ten days, and captured under the guns of Guadaloupe yeſterday morning.

—

CONFESSION OF GUILT,

By WM. B. GILES,

Late a member of congreſs from Virginia, in his own words, as publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette at Richmond.

"The preceding evening's poſt had furniſhed the report of the ſecretary of war, requiring an augmentation of the army, and intimating that leſs than 50,000 men would not anſwer all the objects of government—and the report of the ſecretary of the navy requiring an augmentation of the navy to 12 ſeventy-four gun ſhips, 12 frigates, and a proportionable number of ſmaller veſſels of war—Theſe reports were alſo accompanied with the publication of a plan for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars by the ſecretary of the treaſury conformably to an of the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs—The terms were 8 per centum per annum, and irredeemable for ten years.

Theſe extraordinary propoſitions, as far as I could learn, excited the diſapprobation of all, and the alarm of many, and of courſe became the common topic of converſation. The following *as nearly as I can recollect, was the substance of the observations, which fell from me upon that subject.* I deplored the infatuated temper which appeared to me produce to meaſures calculated, *in my opinion*, to impair or deſtroy our eſtabliſhed political ſyſtems, and domeſtic happineſs—without the probability of producing any good in our foreign relations—I conſidered the expence, as beyond the ability of the United States, without reducing the people to the ſame pecuniary depreſſions, and driving the government to the ſame coercive means of collection which now characteriſe every people and government in Europe.

I remarked that theſe expenſive objects would deprive the wealthy individual of too great proportion of his revenue;—and the laboring individual of too great proportion of the product of his labor which ought to be expended in his own or his family's comforts; and applied it to leſs meritorious claſs of perſons who do not labor—I obſerved that ſince time had ameliorated the deſpotiſm of the feudal ſyſtem, the *purse* inſtead of the *person* of the individual, had become the object of every government—that it would be futile to ſet up diſtinctions reſpecting the different forms of government, if it were to be admitted as a principle, that the moſt free, ſhould be as much at liberty, as the moſt deſpotic, to thurſt its avaricious hands into the pockets of individuals; and limit its demands only by their ability to pay; that individuals *without enquiry* ſhould remain the paſſive ſubjects of ſuch exactions—and not be permitted to uſe the conſtitutional corrective.

After uſing theſe and other general obſervations of a ſimilar nature, I remarked, *that I always had been, and still was a friend to the Union*——yet if the meaſures propoſed were to be adopted *as permanent ſyſtems*; I would rather ſee a ſeparation of the Union upon proper and pacific arrangements, than be perpetually ſubject to all the pernicious conſequences, which in my opinion would neceſſarily flow from them——*I conſidered diſunion as a deplorable event——but less deplorable, than a perpetuity of expenſive armies——perpetuity of expenſive navies——perpetuity of exceſſive debts——perpetuity of exceſſive taxes——and all the oppreſſive conſequences reſulting therefrom.* I explained further by ſaying that I hoped thoſe propoſitions would never be matured into political ſyſtems—That I truſted the conſtitutional corrective would ſoon be applied. That after the people ſhould become appriſed of the artifice of exciting and playing off their prejudices in one part of the union, againſt their prejudices in another.—After they ſhall become fatigued with the various deluſions practiſed upon them by intereſted partizans; they will liſten to the voice of intereſt; and in a regular and conſtitutional way, relieve themſelves from their oppreſſions; if they ſhould unfortunately be ſyſtematiſed.——This, as far as I can recollect, was the general purport of the part I took in the converſation alluded to; which was further modified and explained by a variety of incidental circumſtances, which it is impoſſible from the very nature of the caſe to recite minutely;—But—that although a diſunion of ſtates would be a dreadful calamity—it would be leſs dreadful than a ſyſtematic deſpotiſm.

—

No one can doubt the meaning of Mr. Giles when he ſays the diſunion of the States would be a leſs dreadful calamity than a ſyſtematic deſpotiſm. For ten years the people of the United States have been preſerved in ſafety and proſperity, amid extraordinary difficulty at home, and amid the convulſions of Europe, by means of a form of government that has united the people of all the ſtates, and has placed their protection in the hands of a national legiſlature, and a national executive, who have ſteadily kept in view the general ſafety and happineſs. This ſtate of things, and the laws made to produce it, is the ſyſtem which Mr. Giles has denounced as moſt calamitous, more dreadfully calamitous than a diſunion of the States. The ſyſtem which has preſerved America from *French liberty, equality, and fraternity*, is what he calls a deſpotiſm more terrible than the diſunion of the States.

If Mr. Giles ſhall act according to this ſentiment, he muſt from love to his country, exert himſelf in favor of a diſunion as a leſs evil than a ſubmiſſion to the laws of the land. The loan is made, the navy is to be increaſed by ſix ſhips of the line, the army is to be increaſed, whenever the French ſhall invade this country, or take meaſures for doing it, the alien law, ſedition law, ſtamp law, land tax law, bank law, funding law, all remain in force, and are likely to continue ſo; until a diſunion of the States. What will be done by Mr. Giles and thoſe who think with him to effect a revolution in our government, ſhould be the ſubject of ſerious reflection in moſt of the States, and eſpecially in Virginia—will they ſtop before they paſs the bounds of ſedition, and enter into the regions of treaſon? Will they retire behind the curtain, and play off ſome of the ſecondary characters in the field of danger, and ſtill continue to miſlead and delude the leſs informed and more honeſt part of ſociety? Will they be able to excite an inſurrection in Virginia, and thus bring into jeopardy the lives of ſome of their tools, as has happened in Pennſylvania.

ALPHA.

—

MARRIED]—On Wedneſday night laſt, *James Alexander Count de Tilly*, to Miſs *Maria Matilda Bingham*, by the Rev. Dr. Jones, miniſter of the Univerſal church in Philadelphia.

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Ship Neptune, Saunders,	London	140
Niger, Bouetiez,	Norfolk.	

CLEARED

Schr. Yeatman, Longhead, Charleſton

—

The ſhip Neptune, of Boſton, Capt. Saunders, arrived here this morning, after a paſſage of one hundred and forty-four days from London, with a cargo of hemp &c. She has been blown off the coaſt five times, and has encountered above twenty gales of wind. Spoke no veſſels on the coaſt.

Alſo arrived, Britiſh armed ſhip Niger, ſix days from Norfolk—This ſhip was ſent into Norfolk ſome time ago by Commodore Nicholſon, on the ſuppoſition of her being French property.

—

Macpherſon's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

April 11, 1799.

THE Blues are ordered to parade on Saturday, the 13th inſtant, at the Menage, in complete uniform, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Commandant,

JOHN M'CAULEY, Adjt.

Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Annual Election

FOR Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday the ſixth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid ſixth day of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Directors,

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

april 12. 3taw te

Volunteer Grenadiers,

Philadelphia, April 12, 1799.

THIS corps is ordered to aſſemble at the Menage, in Cheſnut ſtreet, to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M. in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements.

By command,

D. Murgatroyd, 1st Serjt.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And now to be Sold, by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUN.

at his Printing Office

106, *Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;*

Alſo to be had at the Philadelphia Library,

AND OF

JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANK,

Booksellers, Market-ſtreet,

The Hiſtory *of* Pennſylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

In two octavo volumes.

A work entirely new: original, and highly intereſting; embelliſhed with a Portrait of the head of WILLIAM PENN, and a new Map of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Maryland, and the State of Delaware, and parts adjacent.

IN this publication are exhibited the remarkable riſe, happy progreſs, and extraordinary proſperity of that province, till near the time of the declared independency of the *United States of America*; effected by ſuch uncommon and pacific means ſuch ſingular, juſt and prudent policy, as appear no where in the hiſtory of nations, to have ſo generally, and ſo extenſively prevailed, in any other country, to an equal degree of advancement, importance, and felicity of the people, and ſo generally to have excited the admiration of all obſervers, as in the flouriſhing and happy ſtate of the *province of Pennſylvania*:—proper to be known and remembered by all thoſe, who wiſh to be informed in the extraordinary *melioration* of this country, and in the *means* of rendering the inhabitants ſo happy and proſperous in former time; as well as an egregious example for poſterity and ſurrounding ſtates to imitate and improve upon, &c.

"Hoc opus, hoc ſtudium, parvi properemus et ampli;
Si patriæ volumus, ſi nobis vivere cari" HOR.

In deeds like theſe, let all themſelves approve,
Who ſeek their proper bliſs, and country's love.

NOTE.—The ſubſcribers for this work are particularly deſired to call, or ſend, for their reſpective copies, or to direct their friends, in, or near Philadelphia, to receive the ſame for them, at either of the two places firſt above mentioned. And all perſons, holding ſubſcription papers, are earneſtly requeſted to return the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible, to ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. aforeſaid.

april 12 2aw6w

New-Theatre.

Mr. Marſhall's Benefit.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 12,

Will be preſented, a much admired COMEDY, called

THE CONSCIOUS LOVERS.

Written by Sir Richard Steele, author of the Tatler, Guardian, &c.

In act II. a ſong incidental to the Piece, by Mrs Warrell.

End of the Comedy, A New Scotch Pantomimical Ballet, (compoſed by Mr. Byrne,) called

HIGHLAND FESTIVITY.

To which will be added, (for the ſecond and laſt time this ſeaſon) a new Muſical Farce called

The Rival Soldiers;
Or, Sprigs of Laurels.

[Written by Mr. O'Keefe.]

With the ſong of *Four and Twenty Fiddlers all on a Row.*

The Little Midſhipman — Miſs Arnold
Mary Tactic — Mrs Warrell

Tickets to be had of Mr. Marſhall, at J. R. Stama, No. 10. South Fifth ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore, No. 16, South Second ſtreet, at Carr's Muſic Repoſitory No. 36, South Second ſtreet, and at the office adjoining the theatre.

For Sale,

The Ship NEPTUNE,

now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea; her burthen is 233 tons. For terms, apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

—

The conſignees of goods on board the above veſſel, are requeſted to take out their Permits ſo ſoon as poſſible, as the ſhip will begin diſcharging to-morrow morning.

april 12. *dtf*

Two Beautiful Country Seats,

Six miles from Philadelphia, on the main road near the market place, Germantown,

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 16th day of April, at 7 o'clock in the evening, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale, No. 1.

CONTAINING an elegant ſtone houſe, finiſhed in the modern ſtyle, much adapted for a genteel family, being two ſtories high, having four rooms on a floor, with good garrets and arched cellers, together with a range of back buildings conſiſting of a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, and three frame houſes, well calculated for ſtores, with a large bay houſe, coach houſe and ſtable; adjoining the front houſe is a good kitchen and flower garden, with a great variety of fruit trees, and a neatly finiſhed ſummer houſe in the centre. Alſo, ſix acres of land, more or leſs, in clover adjoining the above, about two acres of which is a good apple orchard, formerly owned by Mr. Dadaſque.

No. 2, containing a two ſtory ſtone houſe, having two front parlors and two back rooms on the firſt floor, five ſleeping rooms on the ſecond, garrets, cellars and back kitchen, a large ſtone barn, coach houſe, horſe and cow ſtables, an out houſe for ſervants, a good cider mill and preſs, with 15 acres of land, more or leſs, adjoining the above, great part of which is an excellent bearing apple orchard, the reſt in winter grain. The land is in good order and very natural for clover. There is a conſtant ſtream of water through both places.

The great houſes of both places are on the main road commanding betwixt them about 400 feet front, much calculated for building lots. The ſituation is dry, airy and very healthy, having remarkably good water near the different buildings. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, will pleaſe to apply to the proprietor, James Chambers, on the premiſes. An indiſputable title, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale.

CONNELLY & CO. Auct'rs.

A Pleasant Retreat.

To be sold at public vendue.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery County on the 17th day of the fourth month next. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee house, in Philadelphia.

The following described capital house and lots situated in Potts Town, about 36 miles from Philadelphia, being part of the estate of Thomas Mayburry, deceased.

The Mansion house standing on

the Main streets, built with stone and the best materials, commodiously divided into rooms and well finished throughout—with an airy entry and good cellars, forty-two feet in front and thirty six feet in depth—adjoining is a Stone Piazza, stove room and kitchen with lodging rooms over them—a well of good water in the yard—and a stone milk house with a smoke house over it—a good garden, &c. on the south end of the lot are a brew house, carriage house and a large stone barn—with extensive stables for horses, cows &c.

This estate would accommodate a large genteel family inclining to retire into the country. Potts Town being one of the cheapest places for provisions within the same distance from Philadelphia—and for healthy situation, conveniences of stages, &c is equal to most inland towns in Pennsylvania

With the foregoing premises will be sold, a Lot of excellent CLOVER LAND, adjoining the Barn, containing about three Acres, in which are a number of Apple Trees.

Further particulars may be known on application to

Rebecca Mayburry, on the premises, John Warder, or James Vaux, in Philadelphia. } *Administrators to the estate of Thomas Mayburry, deceased.*

8d Month 29. mw&ft17A

JACOB PERKINS,

HAVING invented an effectual check for detecting counterfeit Bank Paper, which has received the sanction of one Bank, and the approbation of the undersigned eminent artists, and having obtained a patent, securing to him, and to his assigns, the exclusive right of the invention, hereby offers to his fellow citizens the privilege of using it upon terms, to be agreed on between him and any person disposed to avail themselves of a guard against counterfeits.

—

THE undersigned having examined Jacob Perkin's new invented method to detect counterfeit Bank paper, do approve of the plan, it being impossible to engrave or sink two plates perfectly alike, without the original die or hub, the counterfeiter would find it impossible to make an impression which would perfectly gage with the check from the original die.

ROB'T SCOT, Engraver & Die sinker
JAMES SMITHER, Engraver.
JAMES AKIN, Engraver.

The terms may be known by applying to No 11, South 3d street.

March 23. 2awtf

To all whom it may concern.

THE Creditors of the Subscriber

are desired to take notice, that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, in the State of Pennsylvania, in order that the applicant may receive the benefit of the several laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court have appointed the second Monday in April next, to hear him and his creditors at the court house in Lewis Town, in the said county.

WM. ARMSTRONG, jun.

mareh 18. 1aw3w

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

NOTICE.

—

GOOD encouragement will be given to a person who understands the Tanning business in all its branches—also to a person who understands making of Tin-Ware, to move into the Western Country.—Persons who have small families would be preferred,—For further particulars enquire at No 53 North Fourth-street.

None need apply but those who can bring good recommendations.

march 12 ¶ eod4w

FOR SALE,

A smart, active Bay Horse,

BETWEEN fifteen and sixteen hands high, rising five years, would suit very well for a gentleman in any of the troops of Horse, he is perfectly sound, the price is 220 dollars.—For a view please to apply at No 10, North Eighth street, or at Gibertson's Stable. in 4th between Lombard and Cedar or South-streets.

march 23 2aw3w

Sheathing Copper,

25 Pipes of the finest particular

Madeira Wine

For Sale by

JOSEPH S. LEWIS
No. 25, Dock Street,

March 21. 3tawim

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

WATCH-MAKER.

HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *John Wood*, No. 55, corner of Front and Chesnut-streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Neat and Large Assortment of

Clocks & Watches.

—

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN;

ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

—

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of Watch Glasses

Wholesale and Retail.

NOV 24 3awtf

FOR SALE

A HOUSE and LOT in Trenton,

THE house is of brick, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and in good order.—For further particulars enquire of Ab. Hunt, in Trenton, or of JOHN E. CRESSON,

No. 54, Market street.

march 9 3awim

For Sale,

TEN or twelve Tons, Clover & Timothy *HAY,*

Of the first quality.—Apply at No. 43, Almond-street.

jan. 8. 1awtf

Mount Pleasant on Schuylkill.

THE subscriber is willing to sell the estate on which he lives, at the end of the new canal, and about three and a half miles distant from this city.

A pleasant place adjoining is also for sale. These situations are too well known to require description, especially as it is presumed the purchaser would choose to judge for himself.——If not sold before the first of May, the mansion house is engaged to be let. Enquire on the premises.

JON. WILLIAMS.

April 1. eodtstm

Superfine Writing Papers,

Just received by the Adventure from London,

FOR SALE

By WILLIAM YOUNG,

No. 52 Second, the corner of Chesnut-street,

CONSISTING OF

IMPERIAL, super-royal, slate, wove and plain, royal, medium, thick post; extra large vellum, and plain folio post; extra large plain and wove post; quarto gilt and plain superfine hot-pressed,

W. Young has also on hand, a large assortment of the best American manufactured writing and printing papers; all sorts of papers made on short notice agreeable to patterns.

Consignment for sale at prime costs and charges:

5 Trunks of books assorted;
120 Reams large royal printing paper;
100 Reams London brown royal do.
113 Reams foolscap do.
The above are entitled to the drawback.
1 Case black leather and Morocco pocket books.

april 1. 7t

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is compleated, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.

2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each share at the time of Subscribing,

30 dollars at the expiration of two months } From the time of subscribing
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months

TO LET.

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

Jan. 11 §

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three story Brick House, situate the corner of 7th and Race-streets;—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in Front of it.

Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the south 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz esq. on the south, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant

A large elegant two story Stone House, situate on the Point no Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquessing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises,

A small plantation in Horsham Township, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horses; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this state.

☞ The House in Race-street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water-street, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth-streets, to

JOSEPH BALL.

feb 7 th&f tf

Weavers.

SEVERAL WEAVERS may find employment by applying to Isaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine-street.

3mo. 15th, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1799.

For sale at public auction,

AT the Custom House, on Tuesday the 7th May, 1799, the following Merchandize, which remain in the Custom House Stores more than nine months unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof.

RS	No. 26	one trunk containing linen, muslin and dimity
FIW	2	one case containing plush
C&Co. P	1	one box containing tapes
PD		one box music books one box sewing needles four chests of Chinese curiosities, two large paintings
Mrs. Boulton,		one box indigo
IM		one box containing shoes and cotton
Joshua Gilpin		one box garden seeds
		one box containing cotton stockings, shirts, pocket handkerchiefs & shoes.
I◇T		three boxes containing six hundred and sixty one numbers of Winterbotham's general description of America
X		one box soap
9/12		four hhds. beans
W		one bag coffee
M		two barrels walnuts one barrel peminto one box sugar
P&C	128	eight cases guns
PD	1	one cases containing a forte piano one box artificial flowers.

april 8 dt7M

JUST LANDING,

From on board the ship WOODROP SIMS' *JOHN B. HODGSON, commander,* from CANTON,—and for sale by

JOSEPH SIMS,

No. 155, South Water-street,

Bohea Teas, in whole, half, and qr. chests,
Hyson, Hyson Gomee, Young Hyson and Hyson skin Teas, in quarter chests,
Souchong and Pecho Souckong in quarter chests and boxes,

An assortment of

Silks, Boglepores, Hair Ribbon, Umbrellas, and Fans,
A complete assortment of China Ware,
Rheubarb, Cassia, Nankeens, &c. &c.

april 9 d3w

New Philadelphia.

THE proprietors of the high ground in the neighbourhood of this city, known by the name of Springettsbury Manor; (bounded on the west by the river Schuylkill, on the east by Fourth street, from Schuylkill, on the north by Francis's lane, and on the south by Callowhill street) have agreed to appropriate it for the purpose of building a new city as a summer retreat.

The plan in two sections may be seen at the Coffee house. The main street, 100 feet wide, runs nearly east and west along the top of the ridge, striking Schuylkill a little above the upper ferry, where nature has placed everlasting abbutments, and stone in abundence to form a permanent bridge of one arch, that cannot be approached by ice or floods.

A street of 66 feet wide, is laid out on each side of, and parallel to the Main street. These are crossed by five new streets at right angles, and by the continuation of Front, Second, Third and Fourth-streets from Schuylkill.

The situation is high, airy and healthy, and commands an extensive prospect. The water is good. The canal runs obliquely through it.

It is just a sufficient distance from the Delaware for a pleasant walk, to give an appetite to dinner after the business of the day is over.

April 3. tSat.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

On Saturday next the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

One hundred and eleven of the highest and best situated Lots in the New Town,

Each containing 30 feet front, and about 200 deep. The whole is situated on the west side of Fourth Street from Schuylkill, on the high ground opposite Bush Hill gardens, agreeably to a plan at the Coffee House, and at the old city Auction Store.

To accommodate purchasers, one lot will be put, up at a time, and the buyer will have the right to take as many adjoining, as he may think proper, at the same rate. The terms are, one third cash, approved notes at three months for the remainder, when deeds clear of all incumbrances, will be given.

Connelly & Co. Aucts.

April 3. tS.

Just Received,

From HAMBURG by the JASON, VISSER, and via Baltimore and for sale by the subscribers

Platillas,
Creas á la Morlaix,
Dowlas
Checks and stripes,
Listadoes
Bretagnes,
Ticklenburgs,
Barcelona Brandy in Pipes.
Port Wine in quarter casks.

On Hand,

Claret in Hogsheads,
Bourdeaux Brandy,
Russia Bristles.

Erick & Lewis Bollman.

No. 100, Spruce-street.

april 1 §

Now Landing,

From on board the Neptune, Captain Saunders from London, and for sale by the subscribers

39 tons best St. Petersburg clean Hemp
599 pieces British Sail-cloth,
2 trunks Silk goods,
3 cases Ladies Hats,
10 casks Bristles,
8 bales Ticklenburgs,

Erick & Lewis Bollmann.

No. 100, Spruce-street.

april 11 §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Prime Jamaica Sugar in hhds.
Boston Beef in Barrels.
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St Martins Salt.

april 11 §

Landing at Pine-street wharf,

From on board the schooner Hannah, captain Barlon, from Charleston,

190 tierces } RICE
76 half ditto }
55 bales cotton, 34 of which are entitled to drawback,

FOR SALE BY

Robert C. Latimer.

april 8 d5t

WANTED

TO go to the West-Indies, in the capacity of a Clerk, a Gentleman, an American or Englishman by birth (the former of whom would be preferred.) He must be a good accountant, well recommended, and capable of writing an speaking the French language—Such a person, on application to the printer, may learn further particulars.

Philadelphia, april 5, 1799. §

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber this day, at noon, two mulatto house Servants, viz Ned, but commonly called Edward among his companions, well known as the subscriber's coachman and waiting man for several years in this city and in New-York—he is a tall strait made mulatto with a large bushy head of hair, about 32 years of age, has a low forehead, with small eyes, a sullen dark look and is much inclined to be abrupt and insolent, one of his legs something smaller than the other from a fracture in his youth; he generally wears a brown cloth coatee with red cuffs and cape and red edging, or fustian with red cuffs and cape; had on when he went away an old forest cloth surtout, mix'd brown and yellow, and has a box coat of light colored drab, with red and white livery lace, but as I do not know what other clothes he had on, may change his dress.

Nelly, calling herself Wife to the before named Ned, she is much above the middle stature, strait made with falling shoulders, has a remarkable ferocious countenance and is very passionate, quarrelsome, and noisy, she is rather a fair mulatto—has lost one or two of her front teeth, which she supplies with wax, and has a large scar between her shoulders occasioned by a blister; she is about forty five years of age, has a very masculine air in her walk, she carried away with her several gowns of different colored cotton; the above reward will be given for apprehending and securing them in any jail in the United States and giving notice to the subscriber; or fifty dollars for securing either of them.——All persons are cautioned against harboring, entertaining, or concealing the above servants or either of them; and all masters of vessels and others are warned against carrying them from the United States,

JACOB READ.

A Senator of the United States from the State of South Carolina, corner of 4th and Union-street Philadelphia.

april 5 eod2w

FOR SALE,

A FINE healthy situation on the Delaware 13 miles north of Philadelphia, with a wo story frame house nearly new and a kitchen adjoining;—a piaza in front of the house, 3 rooms on each floor, a good cool cellar, a pump of good water, garden and orchard.—The land and water stages for New York and Burlington pass the premises every day. 10 acres of land will be allotted to the buildings, and more may be had if wanted.

For further particulars enquire at No. 12 Dock-street, or 161 South Second-street.

april 6. 3awtf

A Capital Store

TO LET,

Enquire of

JOSEPH S. LEWIS,
No. 25, Dock street

april 5. 2aw2w

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers for sale the following described property,

—*viz.*—

ON HIGH-STREET,

A LOT of ground on the south side thereof, between 7th and 8th streets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth southward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a substantial Brick Dwelling House, three stories high, with garrets and an extensive range of back buildings also of three stories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a spacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wash-house, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of passage into Market-street, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the same situation and next adjoining, westward to the one above described, containing in front, on Market street, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a small family.

The back ground of both these lots is rendered healthy and pleasant by gravel walks and grass plats and a number of fruit and forest trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a passage into Eighth-street through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the same from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eastward of the subscriber's Dwelling House, containing in front 33 feet and extending southward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a substantia Brick Dwelling House, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the same height and materials. Also a Carriage House and Stables built of wood.

ON CHESNUT STREET,

A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is also accommodated with a passage into Eighth Street, through the above described alley.

In the town of Dover,

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the west side of King street, containing in front on the same 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, and another Brick Building adjoining, suitable for a Store or Office together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.

jan 11 d1w 2awtf

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Marine Barracks on the 20th inst. Wm. Johnston, a Marine Soldier aged 30 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair and eyes, and has lost the middle finger of the right hand. He carried off with him his full uniform. Whoever will secure the said deserter in any goal, shall receive the above reward.

DAN. CARMICK,
commanding the Marine Barracks.

march 28 eod2w

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to decline the iron business, will dispose of all his property, situate in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the navigable water of James River, consisting of a Furnace with all the necessary patterns complete, a Forge with three Fires and two hammers, two good Merchant Mills, two Saw Mills, together with all the necessary buildings for the use of the Works, several large Banks of Ore convenient to the Furnace of an excellent quality for bar-iron—The whole of the works have been built within five years, on the most approved plans, by the best workmen in the different branches from Pennsylvania; they are in complete repair for casting and manufacturing iron. There are attached to said Works, about sixteen thousand acres of Wood-land, a very considerable stock of wood cut and ore raised. It is presumed unnecessary to enlarge, as a purchaser will undoubtedly view before he purchases. Indisputable titles will be given, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber at the Works.

WILLIAM WILSON.

march 15. co1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by an act of Congress passed the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, intituled, "An act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading are to cease and determine from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

II.

The several stamp duties hereafter enumerated will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

For every skin, or piece of vellum or parchment or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, - - -		40
Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported;—if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state, - -		4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place, - -		10
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars, - - -		25
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, - - - -	1	

And the said Duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

III

Bonds required in any case by the Laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty are exempt from the payment of Stamp-Duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

march 7 d1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Sec. of the Treasury.

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